

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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TO OUR READERS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Colonization Society, at their annual meeting, January 21, 1841, adopted the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the Rev. W. McLAIN be appointed Editor of the African Repository and Colonial Journal.”

After mature deliberation, I have concluded to accept this appointment; and now, with suitable acknowledgments to the honorable Board of Directors, and with profound respect for the readers of the Repository, enter on the discharge of the important duties which it devolves upon me. It is a station to which “I am all unused.” It demands talents and acquirements of a peculiar order. It ought to be well occupied. The good that *may* be accomplished through it, is great—while imprudence or incompetency in its management may do lasting injury.

In these circumstances, I can only say, *I will do the best I can.*

The Repository has just entered on its seventeenth volume. It has been the expounder of the great principles of the American Colonization Society, and the uncompromising defender of its interests. It has been occupied in diffusing information relative to the origin, character, and condition of the colored race. It has developed the vast resources of the African Continent. It has laid open the horrors of the Slave Trade; has followed the cursed ship to her place of destination, and depicted the sufferings consequent thereon. It has plead the cause of the free colored people of our own country, and described the various plans which have been set on foot for their amelioration. It has occupied itself wholly in efforts to elevate and bless the African race in their own father land, and in all the countries where they have been carried.

During these seventeen years, the Repository has circulated in all parts of the country. Its list of subscribers has sometimes been large, and sometimes small. Multitudes have read it, from its origin to the present time, and have it regularly on file, or bound, and in their libraries.

It has thus acquired a character of its own. It needs no introduction by the present Editor; it needs no commendation now. What it *has*

been, in its spirit, principles, and *purposes*, such it will continue to be. Its friends will still meet in it their old friend, and if the shape of his hat or the cut of his coat is somewhat altered, or even the style of his dress considerably changed—and should the force of his intellectual powers be less, and the interest of his communications any thing deficient—they will recognize in him the same *heart*, and see him enshrined in the same identity of character.

As such, it is hereby commended to the kind treatment and continued friendship of its old patrons, and the hope expressed that it may make many new friends, and commend itself to every man's conscience, as the champion of truth and righteousness, and the spread of liberal principles over the whole earth.

WE have the pleasure of announcing to our readers, that the African Repository has now become the property of the American Colonization Society. It is now under the control, and devoted to the interests, of the friends and managers of this great scheme of benevolence. Many of our readers have been under a mistake in regard to the ownership of the Repository during its past existence; and we allude to the subject here, for the purpose of making some explanatory statements. During the last two years, many of the subscribers have been called upon to pay back dues to a considerable amount. They felt grieved at this, because they supposed the Repository was under the control of the Society, and its profits devoted to the cause of Colonization, and as they had annually contributed something to the Society, they supposed the Repository was sent to them on that account, as they had never been called upon to pay for it. The truth, however, was, that the Repository was owned by Mr. DUNN, now deceased, to the close of the year 1839. (The amount due previous to that time is now the only dependence of his orphan children.) Then, to save it from extinction, Judge WILKESON purchased it. During the year 1840, a fair experiment was made, and it has been found that, if it is well conducted, the subscription list properly attended to, and suitable efforts made to procure new subscribers, it can be sent gratuitously to all Auxiliary Societies, and to all life-members, of the American Colonization Society, to all clergymen who make an annual collection for the American Colonization Society, to all life-subscribers of \$10 and upwards, and to all persons who obtain five or more cash subscribers—and still be made to yield a handsome profit to the Society.

Under these considerations, the Board of Directors, regarding it as an indispensable auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, at their last meeting, January 21, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the African Repository and Colonial Journal is of great importance as a medium of communication between the American Colonization Society and the Public, and therefore ought to be owned and controlled by it, and that the Executive Committee purchase it—this purchase to be considered as taking effect from January 1, 1841.”

We regard this action of the Board as exceedingly auspicious to the interests of Colonization. Every friend of the cause will now

feel that he has a real, substantial interest in the success of the Repository. If he receives it gratuitously, he will render a fair equivalent in services to the general cause. If he takes it as a paying subscriber, he will feel that, whenever his subscription is due, it is wanted to carry out the plans of the Society, and that, if he withholds it, so much will be abstracted from the funds absolutely indispensable to the progress and triumph of that scheme of benevolence to which he is devotedly attached.

Let it not, however, be forgotten, that every thing depends on the faithfulness and energy of the real friends of Colonization. The Board of Directors believed that the Repository might be made a source of profit to the Society; but they were aware that, in order to this, the subscribers must resolve to support the paper, by punctually paying their own dues, and by well-timed efforts to increase its circulation—while they deprecated a result adverse to the interests pecuniary of the Society. And we hesitate not to say, that every contributor to the funds of the American Colonization Society would demur against any appropriation from said funds, to pay the necessary expenses of printing and circulating the only publication devoted to its interests.

In these circumstances, we lay the cause before a generous public. Reader, "Thou art the man!" Thy countenance and support is greatly needed. We appeal to thee for aid, in making known to the American people the present attitude, the pressing wants, and the brightening prospects of African Colonization! "Knowledge is power." We cannot rely with certainty of success on the liberality of the great majority of our citizens, unless they are kept constantly advised of the trials and the accomplishments, the claims and the encouragements, which this cause presents.

THE LAST EXPEDITION.

SINCE the Annual Report was in type, Mr. KNIGHT, an assistant in the office, who had been charged with the laborious duty of collecting the emigrants for the expedition just sailed, has returned, and made an interesting report of his tour to Dandridge and Knoxville, Tennessee.

The emigrants—ten in number, father, mother, and eight children, left free, as before stated, by the will of HUGH MARTIN, on condition of their emigrating to Liberia—endured this long journey, in the most inclement season of the year, with great cheerfulness. The parents and oldest children can read, and promise to make industrious and useful citizens.

The company from Culpeper county, Virginia, consisted of twenty-seven, twenty-four of whom were left by the will of the late THOS. HALL, to be sent to Liberia; one free man and one free woman, connected by marriage with this company, emigrated with them. One slave, FRANK WRIGHT, belonging to Major LIGHTFOOT, was also freed and accompanied his wife and five children, freed by will of Mr. HALL. This man had been for twenty years his master's superintendent, was very intelligent, and seemed to appreciate both the hardships and the blessings that Liberia presents. He remarked, that "freedom could not increase his own personal comforts; but the good of his children required any sacrifice, that he might be with them and take care of them, in a country where they could enjoy equal rights."

We have never sent out a company of emigrants more promising than the present. Their accommodations were excellent, having abundance of room

in the lower cabin of the brig "R. Groning," of two hundred tons, which sailed on the 3d instant.

Our thanks are due to the benevolent citizens of Norfolk, for the very liberal donations they made to our agent, Mr. KNIGHT, in clothing, shoes, and other articles for the use of these emigrants; and the thanks of the Society are due to Mr. KNIGHT, for the diligence and economy with which his duties have been performed.

For the African Repository.

THE CRISIS.

MR. EDITOR,—A more benevolent and important enterprise than the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, has not been undertaken during the last age. Its disasters and difficulties have been great, for often the whole scheme seemed to be near to complete discomfiture. But, hitherto, Providence has interposed in a wonderful manner for its extrication from difficulties and dangers, and not only for its preservation, but prosperity and increase. It would be scarcely possible to find, in the history of Colonization, a parallel case, where a Colony had been planted in a foreign, distant, and barbarous country, by a private Society, and supported for twenty years, without any pecuniary aid from any Government. The philanthropic English gentlemen who first established the Colony of Sierra Leone were, it is true, a private company, although composed of men of great wealth as well as influence; but, in a very few years, the burden was found too onerous, and they petitioned the English Government to take it off their hands; since which transfer, the Colony has cost the British Government a sum too great to be sustained by any limited number of private individuals. It would have been a far easier course, for the Government to have supplied the necessary funds, and to have assumed the general jurisdiction, and to have left the management of the affairs of the Colony to the philanthropic men who formed the enterprise. The Government of that country has too many important concerns to take care of, to manage with wisdom the concerns of an infant Colony, on a barbarous coast, in another Continent. The British themselves being judges, the Colony of Liberia has been governed with far more wisdom and economy than that of Sierra Leone. But this is far too momentous a concern to be left in the hands of a private company, and that a feeble one, as to resources. It is wonderful that they have been able to sustain it thus far. The most enlightened and influential friends of the Colonization Society foresaw that, to prosecute this enterprise effectually, the aid of Government would become absolutely necessary, and the managers of the Society began, at an early period of their existence, to memorialize Congress on the subject, and their memorials were repeated and urged on that body, as long as a ray of hope of a favorable result remained. At one time, it seemed as if the Society was actually defunct, its affairs were in so ruinous a condition, and not, as I suppose, from any peculiar mismanagement, but from the obvious fact that the expenses were far too great for the uncertain resources of a private, voluntary association, and also from the impossibility of keeping up frequent and uninterrupted intercourse with the Colony. The Board at Washington could not know what expenses were necessarily incurred at Liberia, until the bills of their agents were sent home for payment. Under these inauspicious circumstances, the friends of Colonization in Maryland—always among the foremost and most zealous in the cause—despairing of success under the old regimen, withdrew from the American Colonization Society, and formed a new Society, under the patronage of, and in

connexion with, the State of Maryland. Other Societies have attempted to imitate the example, but we have not heard that the Legislature of any other State has come forward to give effectual aid; and there is no important reason for establishing State Colonies, but to secure the co-operation of the State. If this be not granted, all such separate Colonies, under their own peculiar organizations and laws, must be injurious to the general interests of African Colonization. At present, all the settlements from this country, on the coast of Africa, are under one Colonial Governor, except the Colony of New Maryland, at Cape Palmas, and a more discreet and energetic Governor we believe could not any where be found. Every thing, we learn, is prosperous in the affairs of Liberia, and improvements are in rapid progress. Peace exists with all the surrounding tribes, and the Colonists have conducted themselves with such admirable spirit in times of danger, that they have become a terror to the wicked, all around, far and near. What, then, is the difficulty? How can it be said that a crisis in the affairs of the Society has arrived? The whole matter can be explained in a few words. The Society cannot proceed much longer without the aid of Government. Either the General Government must come forward, and take the general superintendence and jurisdiction of the Colony, or the States must step forward, in imitation of the State of Maryland. Whatever is done, however, should be done in concert. We have had division enough in our councils and operations already. Now we are united, let us remain so. But the truth is, the Society must receive more effectual aid than has yet been afforded; and, unless it be afforded by the States or United States, this glorious enterprise, so auspiciously commenced, and so Providentially preserved and prospered, must be relinquished. Not that the good which has already been effected will be nullified; we believe that the little Colony of Liberia will prosper, if we should never send them another emigrant or another dollar. But the grand object of the projectors and friends of the American Colonization Society would be defeated.

There is another aspect of this subject which demands the immediate and solemn attention of our *legislators* in Congress and elsewhere. The British are now engaged in maturing a plan to take possession, not only of all the western coast, but also of the interior of the African Continent. Their object is grand and difficult, but it is practicable. They aim at the destruction of the nefarious Slave Trade, which all their exertions, with their mighty navy, and by diplomacy, have been unable even to lessen. They aim also at finding new markets for their manufactures; and last, *not least*, they contemplate a system by which they shall, in time, be rendered independent of the United States for the raw material of their most extensive manufacture. This they no doubt have a right to accomplish, if they can; but, in the mean time, what will become of our Colonies in Liberia? *They will inevitably fall into the hands of the British.* Not that the British will seize them by force; but these feeble Colonies, neglected by their own Government, will find it to be necessary to throw themselves under the protection of the British Government, or the British will so wage war as to make it the interest of these Colonies to be in connexion with them. And at present they are an anomaly on the globe; they are not Colonies of the United States, neither are they an independent nation. Their vessels, met with at sea, would, by the law of nations, be liable to be treated as pirates. Thirty years ago, the great and wise State of Virginia deliberated, in candor, with solemn earnestness, about procuring a territory on the coast of Africa, and commissioned the great JEFFERSON to procure it for them; but they were unable to accomplish the desired object. *Now*, the territory is in possession, bought and paid for with money, and doubly paid for by the

blood of the emigrants, shed in its defence. And Americans are about to let this important acquisition slip out of their hands! If the apprehended event should take place, in vain will they hereafter regret their supineness. Never again will any of the States have the opportunity of securing a territory for their colored population. Posterity will view this part of our history with astonishment and indignation; for the time will come—*let my warning be noted*—when the possession of such a territory as Liberia will be felt by all to be of exceeding great importance. I feel this to be a subject of immense importance to our country. Where are now the old, faithful advocates and friends of African Colonization—our CLAYS, our MERCERS, our JONES', &c.? Is the danger of losing our Colonies real, or do I dream? I wish, indeed, it were but a dream; but I foresee that, unless our Governments act promptly, all will be lost.

A. A.

COLONIZATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society was held in the Senate chamber, at Annapolis, on Thursday evening, January 28th. A crowded assembly of ladies and gentlemen, including many of the members of both houses of the Legislature, manifested great interest both in the proceedings and in the cause.

The address of J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President of the Society, gave a full exposition of the affairs of the Colony at Cape Palmas, its history from the first, and gradual yet sure advancement. He dwelt upon the particular circumstances which gave occasion to its separate existence, and upon the important and characteristic principles upon which its constitution was based. It is under the government of colored men, and society is there growing up under circumstances which operate to accustom that race to a self-government as rational and enlightened as that which civilization recognizes, in its best forms. The Colonists have a charter, framed after the model of our institutions; they possess a code of laws, especially drawn up for them, remarkable for simplicity of diction, and for freedom from the verbiage and circumlocution which time and usage have entailed upon legal formulas in older countries; and, in the exercise of the rights and duties pertaining to their free condition, they have thus far displayed a degree of discretion, a regard for justice, and, at the same time, an energy and firmness which, ensuring present prosperity, are auspicious tokens of future success and stability, such as have not usually characterized the early days of Colonial settlements.

Mr. LATROBE adverted to one fact, which is worthy of particular note. It is that the territory belonging to the Colony was purchased of the natives without the use of ardent spirits—a thing unprecedented on that coast, where all treaties or bargains with the chiefs, since their intercourse with white men began, have been prefaced by libations of rum.

Corresponding with this beginning, it was established as a fundamental principle of the new Colony, that ardent spirits should not be admitted within its borders. This ordinance is now so thoroughly interwoven with the feelings, habits, and associations of the Colonists, that there is no part of their institutions for which they have a more affectionate regard. The speaker referred to the position of Cape Palmas as one of great geographical importance. It occupies the extreme projection of the western coast of Africa, and is the point which vessels usually make for in sailing towards the Gulf of Guinea, and those lower portions of the African Conti-

ment with which Europeans carry on trade. In a commercial respect, Cape Palmas stands in a more commanding position, perhaps, than any other point on the western coast. It was selected by the practised eye of Doctor HALL, who has been long engaged in the African trade, and who led the first band of settlers to their new home, under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society. The services of this gentleman, his zeal, fortitude, and perseverance, in founding the settlement, and in governing the little community during the first few years of their residence at Cape Palmas, were alluded to with warm tributes of sincere acknowledgment. It will be gratifying to the friends of Colonization in Maryland, to know that Dr. HALL is now the Home Agent of the Society—having retired from other more lucrative business, to devote himself to a cause in which his sympathies have been long and deeply enlisted.

The address of Mr. LATROBE was listened to throughout with profound attention. To many of his auditors his statements of facts were new and surprising, and upon all it was apparent that a deep impression was made.

Other speeches followed from several gentlemen, among whom were Mr. GANTT, of Anne Arundel. Mr. JONES, of Somerset, both of the House of Delegates, and Judge CHAMBERS, of the Court of Appeals. The addresses of these gentlemen were brief, yet spirited and earnest. The sound and eloquent remarks of Judge CHAMBERS closed the speaking of the evening.

The most important resolution adopted by the meeting, was one to hold a State convention of the friends of Colonization, in the city of Baltimore, during the coming spring.—*Baltimore American*.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE A. C. S.

[CONCLUDED.]

DISASTERS ATTENDING THE LAST ATTEMPTED EXPEDITION OF THE SALUDA.

All the material facts and circumstances relating to this subject, are embraced in a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, (published in the Repository of Oct. 1, 1840.)

After the discharge of the Saluda, she continued to make so much water, that the labor of two men was necessary to keep her free. Thus situated, she was offered for sale at auction—\$1,500 only was bid. She was finally disposed of, at private sale, for \$2,000.

The Committee would recommend the purchase of another vessel of about three hundred tons, double-decked, new, and a good sailer. The business of the Society cannot be carried on with economy, regularity, and certainty, by chartering, until the American trade on the coast of Africa is much increased.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

The Executive Committee has been preparing to send another expedition to Liberia. A good brig of two hundred tons has been chartered, and is engaged to sail on the 1st of February, from Norfolk, Virginia, where the emigrants are to embark.

There are now on their way, from Dandridge, Tennessee, to the place of embarkation, ten emigrants, who were emancipated by the will of the late Mr. HUGH MARTIN, on condition of their removing to Liberia. The sum of \$500 was left applicable to their removal, much of which will necessarily be expended in getting them to Norfolk—the distance being about seven hundred miles.

*Adverse winds delayed her till the 3d.

Twenty-seven emigrants are on their way from Culpeper Court-house, Virginia, left by the will of the late THOS. HALL, Esq., who made partial provision for their removal.

There are also four children to go from Fredericksburg, Virginia, sent by Mrs. BLACKFORD, a devoted friend of Colonization. We understand that these children were left to her as a legacy. Instead, however, of availing herself of their services, as slaves, she regards solely their own welfare, and sends them to Liberia to be educated, where no caste or color, no sense of inferiority, operates to depress the mind; but every motive exists to arouse its energies, and exercise its noblest faculties. Mrs. BLACKFORD has set an example worthy of all imitation.

Bishop MEADE, of Virginia, is also expected to send one emigrant—a man of good character, and well provided for.*

With this expedition are to sail four missionaries, viz. Rev. J. P. ALWARD and wife, and Rev. O. K. CANFIELD and wife; also, CELIA VANTINE, a colored girl, who goes out as a teacher, and Mr. ABRAHAM MILLER, a native of Africa, who has been some time in this country.

The abovementioned missionaries are sent by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. They are to remain at Cape Palmas until they become acclimated, but their final destination is Settra Kroo, about half way between Cape Palmas and Bassa Cove. Messrs. ALWARD and CANFIELD explored that part of the country, and selected the field of their missionary labors more than a year ago. They penetrated several miles into the interior, and found a dense population, who were hospitable and industrious, and expressed an earnest desire for the establishment of schools and missions among them.

It ought, perhaps, to be noticed, that these missionaries will have no danger to apprehend from locating themselves far from any settlement of the Colony, as the Kroos neither own slaves nor engage in the Slave Trade.

We rejoice that another point on that dark coast is to be illuminated with the light of civilization and Christianity. We trust that these missionary stations will continue to multiply, and that the influence of the Gospel will soon be felt over the whole extent of Liberia.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE CHOCTAW NATION.

It is our duty to call your attention to an interesting class of emigrants, for whose removal immediate provision must be made. The facts relative to their condition are set forth in the following extract of a letter from Rev. C. KINGSBURY, dated

“CHOCTAW NATION, NEAR FORT TOWSON, }
November 17th, 1840. §

“By a law of the Choctaw Nation, passed at the late session of their Legislature, all free people of color, or rather all those born of Choctaw mothers, are required to leave the Nation by the 1st of March next, under the penalty of being sold as slaves for life, the proceeds being placed in the treasury of the Nation. There is a very large number of this class of persons, among them several who wish to go to Liberia. Their attention, in this trying exigency, has been turned there, as presenting the only safe asylum for the oppressed of their race.”

The facts here stated, present a most powerful appeal to the friends of Colonization in behalf of the unfortunate class of human beings thus doomed to exile or slavery by an *ex post facto* law of the Choctaw Nation. We cannot doubt that this appeal will be promptly responded to by those who

* He did not go. We have not yet learned the reason.

know how to feel for the oppressed, and who have so often expressed their estimate of the blessings of civil liberty and social enjoyment, by extending these blessings to the destitute.

Twenty-five hundred dollars, at least, will be required to remove these people, and provide for their settlement in Liberia. They must not be sent out destitute, but must be provided with suitable clothing, and other things necessary to the preservation of health. They must also be furnished with such agricultural implements and household furniture as are indispensable to sustaining themselves comfortably, by cultivating the soil.

As we have no funds on hand to apply to this object, we must rely wholly on the prompt liberality of our patrons to provide the means of removing these emigrants before the first of March.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, your Committee would congratulate the patrons of the Society on its cheering prospects, both in this country and in the Colony. Prejudices against Colonization are subsiding in every part of our country, and confidence is increasing. We cannot doubt that, by patience and perseverance, and by rigid economy, the great objects of the founders of the Society will ultimately be secured, a desirable home be provided for the free colored people of our own country, where the strongest inducements will be presented for their elevation and improvement, and incalculable good result to Africa.

No difficulties have occurred, either in this country or the Colony, which ought to discourage the friends of the Society, but, on the contrary, there is much to cheer us on to more vigorous efforts.

The difficulties heretofore experienced in obtaining correct reports of the disbursements and expenses in the Colony, no longer exist. Correct and full returns of the disposition made of all goods, provisions, and moneys, sent out, are duly made, in a correct, business-like style.

The Governor has been directed to furnish the Committee with the census of the various settlements of the Colony, number of improved acres, with the crops raised, &c. This census had not been completed at the time of writing his last despatches, but enough is known to satisfy us that we have over-estimated the number of inhabitants. The causes which have induced removals from the Colony to British settlements, have ceased to exist, and, we trust, will never again recur. We may rationally hope, that every year will, with the blessing of Providence, furnish increasing evidence of the wisdom and benevolence of the Colonization enterprise.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. WILKESON,	} <i>Executive Committee A. C. S.</i>
W. W. SEATON,	
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,	
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,	
HUDSON M. GARLAND,	
RICHARD S. COXE,	
HARVEY LINDSLY,	

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the A. C. S.

The Annual Report having been read, was accepted, and referred to the Board of Directors for consideration.

The Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year: whereupon,

Hon. HENRY CLAY was unanimously elected *President*.

The following gentlemen were elected *Vice Presidents*, viz.

1. John C. Herbert, of Maryland,
2. General John H. Cocke, of Virginia,

3. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts,
4. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida,
5. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Connecticut,
6. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut,
7. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York,
8. Louis McLane, of Baltimore,
9. General A. Macomb, of Washington,
10. Moses Allen, of New York,
11. General W. Jones, of Washington,
12. Francis S. Key, of Washington,
13. Samuel H. Smith, of Washington,
14. Joseph Gales, jr., of Washington,
15. Right Rev. William Meade, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia,
16. Alexander Porter, of Louisiana,
17. John McDonogh, of Louisiana,
18. S. L. Southard, of New Jersey,
19. George Washington Lafayette, of France,
20. Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church,
21. William Maxwell, of Virginia,
22. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,
23. Walter Lowrie, of New York,
24. Jacob Burnett, of Ohio,
25. Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire,
26. Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi,
27. William C. Rives, of Virginia,
28. Nicholas Brown, of Rhode Island,
29. Rev. James Laurie, D. D., of Washington,
30. Rev. William Hawley, of Washington,
31. Rev. William Winans, of Mississippi,
32. James Boorman, of New York City,
33. Henry A. Foster, of New York,
34. Doctor John Ker, of Mississippi,
35. Robert Campbell, of Georgia,
36. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey,
37. Alexander Reed, of Pennsylvania,
38. James Garland, of Virginia,
39. Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, Ohio,
40. Right Rev. Bishop Griswold, of Boston,
41. Right Honorable Lord Bexley, of London,
42. William Short, of Philadelphia,
43. Elijah Paine, of Vermont,
44. Willard Hall, of Delaware,
45. Right Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee,
46. Gerald Ralston, of London,
47. Courtland Van Rensselaer, of New Jersey,
48. James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia,
49. Doctor Hodgskin, of London,
50. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, Massachusetts,
51. Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, Rhode Island,
52. Doctor Thomas Massie, of Tye River Mills, Virginia,
53. General Alexander Brown, of Virginia.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1842.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Colonization Society was then organized. Members present:

Honorable JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky,
 Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D., of Pennsylvania,
 S. COLWELL, Esq., of Pennsylvania,
 Rev. J. B. PINNEY, of Pennsylvania,
 Rev. THOMAS E. BOND, D. D., of New York,
 A. G. PHELPS, Esq., of New York,
 Rev. L. BACON, of Connecticut,
 Honorable J. GARLAND, of Virginia,
 W. W. SEATON, Esq.,
 Honorable H. L. ELLSWORTH, } *of the Executive Committee,*
 Doctor H. LINDSLY,
 Honorable S. WILKESON, *President of the Board.*

Resolved, That the Honorable J. W. ALLEN, of Ohio, be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable THOMAS CORWIN, resigned.

The Report of the Executive Committee was taken up and considered, and that part of it relating to the retail trade in the Colony was referred to Messrs. Bacon, Bond, and Colwell.

That part relating to an agency at New Orleans was referred to Messrs. Allen, Phelps, and Ellsworth.

That part relating to the general state of the Colony was referred to Messrs. Bethune, Ell-worth, and Underwood.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. ALLEN, read, considered, and adopted:

Resolved, That the African Repository and Colonial Journal, is of great importance, as a medium of communication, between the Society and the Public, and therefore ought to be owned and controlled by it; and that the Executive Committee purchase the same.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. JAS. GARLAND, and the Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D., be requested to deliver addresses on the subject of Colonization, in the Unitarian church, on the evening of the 21st instant, and that the Public be respectfully invited to attend.

The Board then adjourned to 9 o'clock, Thursday, the 21st.

Thursday, 21st inst.—The Board met, agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. ALLEN, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred that part of the Report relating to the agency at New Orleans, made the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the establishment of an agency at New Orleans, reported:

That, in view of the general operations of the American Colonization Society, with which both the Mississippi and Louisiana State Societies are now politically united, the Committee esteems the proposed agency of the first importance. The Western and Southwestern States have contributed largely to the treasury of the Society, and many emigrants have been sent from them; and it is believed the amount of contributions and the number of emigrants will be greatly increased, by enabling the friends of our cause economically to apply the fruits of their liberality by an easy, speedy, and cheap transportation of the emigrants to the place of embarkation.

While the cost of removing them from Mississippi to Norfolk, or any other atlantic seaport, is much more than that incurred between Norfolk and

Africa, and the length of time consumed greater, the expense from Mississippi to New Orleans would be relatively nothing. The time occupied in bringing them to the Atlantic is necessarily so great, and the journey subject to so many contingencies, that, in order that the emigrants may with certainty reach the port in season for the sailing of the vessel, they must start so early that if they be prospered on their way they arrive a considerable time before the vessel can be prepared for her return voyage; or, if by accident they be retarded, the vessel must be retarded, or sail with perhaps but half her complement of passengers.

From even the upper States on the Mississippi and Ohio, the emigrants can be taken to New Orleans in six or eight days, and such is now the rapidity with which information can be carried up, as well as down, those rivers, that ample time would elapse, after the arrival of the vessel from Africa, to give the necessary notice to the emigrants, wherever they might be, of the time of her next departure.

To carry out the suggestion, a vessel must be purchased by the Society, to run as a regular packet between New Orleans and the coast of Africa. Experience has shown that the expense of doing this is much less than that incurred in chartering vessels for particular voyages, the amount of which, for a few trips, would be equivalent to the cost of a suitable vessel that would last for years. It is important, too, because the Society can control her, as may be expedient, anticipating or delaying the time of sailing from the country, which, if the vessel were chartered, could not be done but at serious loss.

The day is not remote, it is hoped, when the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and Africa will be so great, as to supersede the necessity for the Society to either own or charter vessels.

The cost of a suitable vessel is estimated at about \$10,000, and the Committee express the belief that the friends of the Society in the United States at the South, will furnish the greater part of it, as she is to be more especially for their convenience.

It will require no argument for the Committee to show, that, if Colonization continues to be prosecuted, an agency at New Orleans will be indispensable.

Mr. BETHUNE, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred that part of the Report relating to the general state of the Colony, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on the general state of the Colony, beg leave respectfully to report:

That it gives them great pleasure to learn, that there is an increasing attention to agriculture within the Colony, especially in the cultivation of coffee-trees and the sugar-cane. As the premiums ordered by the Board the last year, for the encouragement of this branch of industry, seemed to have had a happy effect, your Committee recommend that the Executive Committee be authorized to continue such encouragement, and increase it at their discretion. It appears to your Committee very desirable that domestic animals and beasts of burden should be introduced and propagated within the Colony, and they agree with the Report in believing that we cannot expect the Colonists generally to succeed in their farming operations, or to enjoy the comforts of high civilization, until they have the advantage of live-stock. They therefore suggest that the Executive Committee should request the Governor to prosecute such measures for advancing this important interest as in their wisdom may seem best. It is to the advancement of agriculture that we must look, under Providence, for the prosperity and comfort of the Colony.

Your Committee are happy to learn that a road from the coast to the mountain country has been commenced, and hope that the work will be carried on with the utmost vigor. The expense, (viz. the purchase of territory, the making of the road, and the establishment of a settlement,) as estimated by the Executive Committee, (\$25,000,) may be great; but, were it much greater, the advantages resulting from such a road would be cheaply purchased, and we are persuaded that the friends of Colonization will cheerfully supply the requisite means, when they consider the importance of the work.

In the first place, the greater healthfulness of the higher lands encourages us to hope that our emigrants may be spared from many of the dangers that now exist on the coast. An interior settlement will withdraw its inhabitants from temptations adverse to regular industry, and induce greater attention to agriculture. The immense forests of camwood found upon the mountains, especially if beasts of burden and draught be introduced into the Colony, would soon and amply pay the cost; and what is very important, the influence which such a work would have in convincing the natives of the benefits of civilization by such a practical example, and the increased readiness by which missionary zeal could reach them, must be apparent to every one who considers the subject.

Your Committee would suggest that the Executive Committee be directed to acquire by purchase, as soon as practicable, the whole territory yet remaining in the ownership of the natives, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas—the reasons for such a measure stated in the Report being clear and urgent.

Your Committee have great pleasure in observing the enlightened zeal with which the Governor, Mr. BUCHANAN, has devoted himself to the encouragement of Colonial industry.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. BETHUNE, *Chair'n.*

Mr. BACON, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the subjects of trade, currency, and imposts in the Colony, made a long and able report, embracing a consideration of the powers and duties of the Board of Directors, and the rights secured to the Colonists by the Constitution which they have adopted; touching also on some recent difficulties in the Colony, which had grown out of the conflicting opinions of the Colonists in relation to the extent of the legislative power secured to the Colonial Council, and referring to the relative powers of the Board, of the Legislative Council, and the Governor.

The Report presents the administration of Gov. BUCHANAN in terms of high approbation, as having been eminently wise and energetic, tending greatly to strengthen the hopes of the Colony, and to secure the confidence of the friends of Colonization.

The Report was adopted, with the following resolutions accompanying it:

Resolved, That provision should be made by law, *first*, that importations by the missions, and by the Colonization Society, enjoy hereafter no exemption from duties; and, *secondly*, that duties be paid, or security be given, for the payment thereof, before the goods are delivered to the importer.

Resolved, That no person other than a citizen of Liberia shall carry on trade in the Colony; *provided*, that nothing in this resolution shall be construed to prevent missionaries, residing in the Colony by permission, from making any arrangement with any merchant or citizen of the Colony, by which the missionary may draw upon such merchant for money or goods, in favor only of himself, or of persons who have rendered services to the missionaries, or furnished them with articles for their consumption, and provided that such draft is in no way issued or circulated as currency. *Provided*,

further, that this resolution shall not be so construed as to prohibit the superintendent of any missionary society from distributing among the preachers or physicians connected with his mission, in payment of their services, any goods or provisions sent him by said society.

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper to suppress, by law, the issue of individual or company tickets, or bills, to be circulated as a currency in the Colony of Liberia.

Resolved, That the power to provide a currency for the Colony of Liberia, belongs properly and exclusively to this Board, and that this Board will, from time to time, provide a paper currency for the Colony, at all times redeemable in specie in Liberia, and that no other paper currency should at any time be tolerated. Adjourned to 9 o'clock, Friday morning, 22d inst.

Friday, 22d inst.—The Board met, according to adjournment. Hon. S. MASON, of Ohio, appeared and took his seat. The Board then passed the acts necessary to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

The Rev. WM. McLAIN was appointed Editor of the African Repository and Colonial Journal.

The Board proceeded to the election of officers. S. WILKESON was appointed as a member of the Executive Committee, under the style and title of President of the Board of Directors, and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Messrs. W. W. SEATON, M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, H. L. ELLSWORTH, HUDSON M. GARLAND, RICHARD S. COX, and Dr. H. LINDSLY, were appointed the remaining members.

Rev. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE, D.D., was appointed Corresponding Secretary. P. THOMPSON, Esq., was re-elected Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors, having considered the Executive Committee's report of their proceedings for the past year, which has been examined with care, present their congratulations to the Society and its patrons, on the general prosperity of the Colony, and the increasing interest manifested in the United States in its behalf. There is but one cause of pain manifesting itself in the operations of the Society during the last year, and that is the uncommon mortality which has prevailed among the last emigrants. This event, so unexpected and unusual, compared with preceding emigrations, is one of those unaccountable dispensations which, however we may lament, cannot defeat the great objects of the Society, and should only stimulate the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee to select a more healthy site in the interior, at which emigrants may pass through the acclimating fever.

Among other interesting matters contained in the report of the Executive Committee, it will be found,

First, the receipts of the Society have amounted, during the last year, to \$62,526 91, being \$11,074 33 more than was received during any one preceding year, thus furnishing conclusive proof of the increasing interest felt by a benevolent community in the objects and operations of the Society.

Second, old creditors have received \$8,757 42 of their debts, leaving the balance due \$16,500, which it is hoped the means of the Society will be able to discharge in the course of the year.

Third, all new engagements have been punctually met.

Fourth, regulations heretofore adopted, to secure economy and accountability in all the departments and operations of the Society, continue to have the most beneficial effect.

Fifth, the premiums provided and distributed for agricultural labor have had the most beneficial influence upon the Colonists, exciting among them a spirit of emulation and greater industry.

Sixth, a gradual increase in the quantity of cultivated land, the improvements in the houses, and other things calculated to cheapen the means of subsistence, to diminish diseases resulting from exposure, and to render life more comfortable in every respect, are indubitable manifestations of the progress of the Colony.

Seventh, the plan of pushing a public highway into the interior, so as to reach the mountains, has not been abandoned, but will be prosecuted with increased energy, with a view to the location of settlements in more healthy sites, and facilitating commerce with the native tribes.

Eighth, the Government of the United States continues to extend its power and protection to the Colony, through its operations to suppress the Slave Trade.


Ninth, the port of Monrovia annually increases in importance, as a point at which vessels touch to procure supplies.

Tenth, the Executive Committee has discharged its various duties in a manner satisfactory to the Board, and the thanks of the Board are tendered to the members of the Executive Committee.

The present condition of the affairs of the Society, as collected from the Report of the Executive Committee, and other sources of information, furnishes the strongest ground of hope and confidence in the ultimate accomplishment of all that the founders of the Society intended, to-wit. to secure an asylum for the negroes of America, and to extend civilization and Christianity to those of Africa. Under this glorious prospect, the Board again throws the cause of the Society upon the benevolent efforts of the philanthropist and Christian.

(Signed,) S. WILKESON, JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, G. W. BETHUNE, J. COLWELL, J. B. PINNEY, THOS. E. BOND, ANSON G. PHELPS, L. BACON, J. GARLAND, S. MASON, JOHN W. ALLEN.

The Board, after a protracted and laborious session, during which the various important interests of the Society, both in this country and Africa, were examined, adjourned at 10 o'clock, on Friday evening.

 We beg the attention of our readers, in the South and South-west, to the notice that an expedition will sail from New Orleans in April or May next. We hope all our exchange papers will insert this notice.

Let the emigrants on all the tributaries of the Mississippi be ready at that time; and, let the patrons of the Society remember, that the expedition just sailed, has drained our treasury. Our funds, then, must be increased, and that immediately. Let all our agents redouble their diligence, as we are doing in this office, to raise money. It will require every possible exertion to provide the means to send off the contemplated expedition.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AND EXPENDITURES, FROM JANUARY 21, 1840, TO JAN. 19, 1841.

Cash on hand, January 21, 1840, per last Report,	\$4,041 29	Paid Old Debts,	-	\$8,757 42
Receipts from Donations, Collections, Subscriptions, and Legacies,	45,508 26	Paid Arrears of Salaries for 1839,	-	-
Receipts from Henry Sheldon, Esq., for High School in Liberia,	1,500 00	Paid for Merchandise and Provisions sent to the Colony,	-	26,145 25
Receipts for Passage and Freight, per ship Saluda, to and from Africa,	3,682 61	Paid for Supplies for Emigrants, Stores for Ship, Wages of Officers and Seamen, and other Incidental Expenses,	-	-
Receipts from Colonial Store—Cash and Draft,	\$1,088 16	Transmitted for Liberia High-School,	-	11,914 25
Do.	4,481 96	Paid Salaries at Home,	-	1,500 00
Receipts for Sales of Tobacco,	-	Paid Compensation of Agents, Travelling Expenses, &c.,	-	681 00
Receipts for general average of ship Saluda,	-	Paid for Printing Reports, Repositories, and other Publications, for gratuitous circulation,	-	4,548 82
Receipts for Interest and Exchange,	-	Paid Contingent Expenses, Office Rent, Postage, &c.,	-	1,031 00
	-	Paid Interest and Discount,	-	1,154 77
	-	Paid Rev. R. R. Gurley, Salary and Travelling Expenses,	-	163 67
	-	Money robbed from the Mail,	-	1,384 55
	-	Unsettled Balance in hands of Agents,	-	450 00
	-		-	163 04
Balance,	\$3,945 84	Balance,	-	\$58,581 07
			-	3,945 81
			-	\$62,526 91

The undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Executive Committee, from January 21, 1840, to January 19, 1841, have performed the duty assigned them, and find the above statement correct.

ANSON G. PHELPS,
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE.

NOTICE.—The Executive Committee expect to send out another Expedition to Liberia in April next, from New Orleans, of which due notice will be given. Emigrants preparing to go, should make immediate application. Editors generally will please give notice of this expedition; and our friends bear in mind the necessities of the emigrants, and the wants of the Society.